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SUNDAY, Per Month.....	50c
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DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month.....	3.50
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Foreign Rates.	
DAILY, Per Month.....	1.25
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SUNDAY, Per Month.....	25c
SUNDAY, Per Year.....	3.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month.....	1.75
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year.....	21.00

All checks, money orders, etc., to be made payable to The Sun.

Readers of The Sun have the daily and Sunday editions delivered at their homes in New York City and suburbs at the rate of \$3.00 per month in advance. Address: The Sun, 220 Nassau street, New York City.

Published daily, including Sunday, by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 220 Nassau street, New York City. President, J. M. McKim; Vice-President, J. M. McKim; Secretary, J. M. McKim; Treasurer, J. M. McKim.

London office, 40-41 Fleet street, London, E.C. 4, England. Telephone, 300.

Paris office, 10 rue de la Harpe, Paris, France. Telephone, 100.

Washington office, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D.C. Telephone, 1000.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts and suggestions for publication wish to have their names published they must send them to the Editor of The Sun, 220 Nassau street, New York City.

Roosevelt Goes to Maine and Kills a False Phrase.

In his speech in Lewiston last night Theodore Roosevelt, advocating the election of Hughes, battered into shreds the pastboard shield which the Democratic party has been holding up against defeat; the shield upon which is written, in letters of yellow, "He kept us out of war." This motto has been the reliance of Wilsonism. It was invented to gull the susceptible. It was believed to be cogent in the middle West and perhaps in New England. Mr. Roosevelt did not address himself to the merits or evils of the phrase itself. It was his chosen task, and he performed it admirably, to show that these six words, upon which the President rests his hopes constitute a falsehood.

The war with Spain, of which Colonel Roosevelt has more than academic knowledge, furnished a guide line for his vigorous assault. He bares the whole Wilson case, so far as "keeping us out of war" is concerned, in a few words:

"A greater number of Americans have been killed by Mexicans during these years when we are officially informed that we have been at peace with them than were killed by the Spaniards during our entire war with Spain. Moreover, when the war with Spain was through, it was through. But peace continues to rage as furiously as ever in Mexico."

As the former President logically added, Mr. McKinley's war cost less bloodshed than Mr. Wilson's peace "and it reflected high honor on the American people; whereas Mr. Wilson's peace has been one of shame and dishonor for the American people and one of ruin and bloodshed for the Mexicans themselves."

To make the illustration more plain, if that were necessary, Mr. Roosevelt lays before the country Manila and Vera Cruz, the real difference between which, so far as their military character was concerned, is that "Mr. Wilson became frightened and abandoned Vera Cruz, whereas Mr. McKinley did not abandon Manila. Mr. Wilson's operations were war just as much as Mr. McKinley's, but Mr. Wilson was beaten in his war." It was a war, says Roosevelt with characteristic bluntness, "which was entered into pointlessly and abandoned ignominiously. . . . But it was a war, nevertheless."

In another place Mr. Roosevelt neglects to dignify the affair as a war and refers to it as the "murderous peace of Messrs. Wilson and Carranza"; a peace in which, within three months, more American blood was shed than in the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago, and than in the taking of Manila and then in the fight at Guisamas. Except the battle of Santiago, all the operations of the Spanish war did not cost so many men as the Wilson-Carranza peace.

To clinch his argument with any Administration follower who may believe the motto of the Wilsonites, Mr. Roosevelt quotes the words of Mr. Wilson's Secretary of State in proof of the existence of war, for Mr. Lansing wrote, in regard to the border outrages of last September:

"In these attacks on American territory Carranzistas adherents, and even Carranzistas soldiers, took part in the looting, burning and killing. Not only were these murders characterized by ruthless brutality, but unprovoked acts of mutilation were perpetrated."

Does Mr. Lansing believe that his chief "kept us out of war?"

Tampico, Brownsville, Carrizal—Roosevelt shows the long and ghastly record of Wilson's mismanagement of one situation after another; the failure to protect Americans in Mexico; the switching of the single track mind from one weak purpose to another; the vigilant watching that was blind and the watchful waiting that was vain. Wilson butted in for everything except the protection of American lives and property. "Sometimes," says Roosevelt, "he has helped the different Mexican leaders of bandits against one another; now Villa against Huerta; now Carranza against Villa; but he has never stood up effectively for American rights against any of them."

If there is any American who

The Evolution of Josephus.

JOSEPHUS has been thinking and talking again. Sometimes he thinks and doesn't talk, at other times he talks and doesn't think; but recently he delivered a speech in which he very frankly exhibited to the public the method by which he makes his wheels go round.

In a way, the Daniels process of ratiocination that results in the output of epigrammatic sparklets may be considered merely an imitation, the outcome, so to speak, of keeping up with Lizzie, an adopted mental habit acquired by close association with the Thinker higher up, Humanity's first and only chief.

But though the technique of the new system of mental procedure that this Administration has originated, to the amazement of psychologists in all parts of the world, is not to be credited to Josephus, he must be admired for the mark of his unique personality that he manages to place upon his public utterances. An epigram forged by the intellectuals of Josephus may redound to the glory of his discoverer, but its authorship can never be mistaken. When Josephus puts his imprint upon a navy or a witless there's no need of going back of the curtains.

"The north pole and the south pole will soon be twin summer resorts," JOSEPHUS assured an enraptured audience in Washington. The profound wisdom, the prophetic vision, the unconquerable optimism, the constructive statesmanship embodied in this epigrammatic flash furnish renewed proof that Josephus is mentally qualified to be his own First Chief. He can make his own epigrams, commit his own blunders, serve Humanity in his own characteristic way without following in anybody's footsteps. JOSEPHUS, having mastered the mental method that qualifies a great thinker to serve the race at large, is now proving himself to be too much of a genius to play second fiddle even to Humanity's one best bet.

There is an increasing number of discerning Americans who feel that JOSEPHUS owes it to himself and to the highest interests of civilization to break away from his present allegiance and run for President on an independent ticket. He has increased constantly in potency until he is no longer an Echo but a Voice.

A Way to Make the Border Safe.

Major CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, now at McAllen, has worked out an ingenious plan for the protection of the American side of the Mexican border. It consists of a military wire entanglement electrically charged. Major VANDERBILT suggests that this method of defense, the estimated cost of which is \$35,000,000 a year, would save more than \$60,000,000 annually as compared with the present expense of defending the border.

The Major's scheme may be sound, but there is not one even more economical?

By placing in the White House a President without entanglements but highly charged with Americanism, we believe that the Mexican border could be made safe at a salary cost of \$75,000 a year.

To an Ex-Amateur in Politics.

When Woodrow Wilson was running for Governor of New Jersey a wit remarked that the best thing about his campaigning was the way in which he adapted his pronunciation of the word "amateur" to the audience he chanced to be addressing.

"He never quite descends to saying 'amateur,'" said this observer.

Mr. Wilson was then announcing himself as "the amateur in politics" and appealing for the support of those voters who were tired of the "game" as played by professionals.

Since then, as Governor of New Jersey and President of the United States, Mr. Wilson has attained the rank and skill of a professional politician. Unfortunately for the country he has remained an amateur in nearly everything else. If he can still shade his enunciation of the word "amateur" nicely, we would suggest that he conduct a distinguished elocutionary campaign for reelection to the Presidency by declaring himself, with accuracy and delightful humor, an amateur in statesmanship.

Hungary's New Interest in the War.

With the Rumanians in possession of the principal passes of the Transylvanian Alps and the fortified town of Kronstadt and the Russians advancing over the Carpathians, Hungary for the first time in the war is confronted on her own soil by two foes. None too willing, at the beginning, to enter a war that seemed in the interest of a Germanic ideal, and having developed since a penny party of which some of her ablest men are members, Hungary is more likely than ever before to consider what the war means to her.

Her Transylvanian province has been used advantageously as a pawn. The failure of the Central Powers in negotiation was largely due to the refusal of Austria to make a concession of this land to Rumania. It was the promise that no doubt won the Entente victory. At one of the stages of the negotiations it was believed that the Entente diplomats saw a chance of Hungary's withdrawal from the war. The offer to

Rumania would then have been recalled. But Hungary's position would scarcely have been improved, for her allies may have used the same pawn to win Rumanian support as the penalty of her desertion.

Rumania has advanced rapidly to claim her reward, and her forces have so far met with little opposition in their capture of the picturesque old town of Kronstadt they have won one of the most important points in Transylvania. Austria has already been charged by Count MICHAEL KARAOLYI with "betraying Hungary" by devoting troops and money to the defenses on the Italian frontier and neglecting to prepare against a Russian and Rumanian invasion on the Hungarian border. Austrian strategy and diplomacy have been denounced in the Hungarian Parliament as "disastrous failures."

Magyar troops have been an important part of the Teutonic forces in Austria. They could be used upon fronts where the Italian or Slav contingents might be mistrusted on account of racial affiliation. The Magyars have proved themselves valuable soldiers by bearing the brunt of the defence in engagements on both the Russian and Balkan fronts. They have fought, though, not so much for the preservation of the monarchy or the advancement of the Germanic ideal as for the safety and permanence of Hungary.

Hungary's time for withdrawal from the war apparently passed when Rumania became an ally of the Entente Powers. She has now a new interest in the war. She must fight to preserve the integrity of her nation; and that she will make a hard struggle to retain so valuable a province as Transylvania is evident. But in the end may not Hungary herself demand her reward? And may that not be a free press, an unfettered use of her language, resources and army, an independent government and freedom from Austria?

The Cleveland Precedent.

Postmaster-General BULLISON is quoted as saying that if, in the event of a strike, "the employees of the railroads say they will move the mail trains we will make the railroads carry the mails." No coercion of the companies would be necessary. Mr. BULLISON adds that "if no train moves we will make no effort to force movement of the mails. If the men won't move the mails, they won't, and that's all there is to it."

Of course it would depend upon reason why no train moved, and Mr. BULLISON must remember that not even DENIS and his American Railway Union could prevent the employment of men to move trains in the Chicago strike of 1894. The Postmaster-General talks as if he were afraid of offending organized labor.

If there should be a strike and the movement of mails were obstructed the Wilson Administration would have the Cleveland precedent to guide it. In the strike of 1894 movement of the mails out of Chicago was stopped by mobs. Thereupon an injunction was obtained in a United States court restraining EUGENE V. DENIS and others from interfering with the passage of the mails and obstructing interstate commerce, and President CLEVELAND, on information that the injunction would be disregarded, ordered troops to Chicago. His resolute action opened the way for the mails.

DENIS and his associates were found guilty of contempt of the injunction, and the case was carried up to the United States Supreme Court, where Mr. Justice BRANDEIS read an opinion deciding that the relations of the general Government to interstate commerce and the transportation of the mails were such as to authorize a direct interference to prevent forcible obstruction of the mails. President CLEVELAND, because of the failure of Governor ALDRICH to intervene himself, was thus sustained.

About this time, with a view to preparedness, Mr. WILSON and his Attorney-General would find Mr. CLEVELAND's paper on the subject interesting reading.

The Administration is depressed by the reflection that under no circumstances can it postpone election day.

"This is getting silly," said the Vice-President after he had posted and walked about eight times in front of the moving picture camera for the Democratic National Committee. Silly, indeed, to put THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL in the same class with CHARLES CHAPLIN, MARY PICKFORD and DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS. The Vice-President earns only \$12,000 a year.

Both Berlin and Washington are confronted by a threatening shortage of sapegoats.

We have done the impossible politically—after he had posted and walked about eight times in front of the moving picture camera for the Democratic National Committee. Silly, indeed, to put THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL in the same class with CHARLES CHAPLIN, MARY PICKFORD and DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS. The Vice-President earns only \$12,000 a year.

For "substitute L." At the primaries HURAM has become both the Progressive and the Republican candidate for the United States Senate.

The capture of Drama by the Bulgars indicates that the war in Greece has entered upon a new stage.

I confer upon you the cross and star of a commander of my royal order of the house of Hohenzollern with swords. You will receive your present salary until I decide upon your employment in another capacity.—The Kaiser to FALKENHAYN.

The sword, of course, was the symbol of decapitation. It will be observed that the War Lord begins the imperial order with the familiar phrase, "Not wishing to oppose your desire to be relieved of your office." Business, war and diplomacy all stick to the stereotyped form of dismissal.

Senator Bismarck's Missouri Proposal.

Senator Bismarck of Missouri proposes that the Government shall take jurisdiction of a strike situation by joining the Federal courts with a petition for a receivership and then operate the

road in the public interest. In other words, Mr. Bismarck thinks that a railroad company has no rights which the national Government and the courts are bound to respect.

The traditions of art are driven before the winds of modernism. One cartoonist draws a bracelet watch on the corded wrist of Labor.

The last call to the colors.

A general examination of all men of military age in Germany who previously were exempted is now taking place.—Berlin Kreuzzeitung.

Literature goes up and up. The Ten Questions to HUGHES, signed by the Group of Authors, have been wedged into the Congressional Record by the Hon. HENRY SMITH of Georgia. And FRANK MACKEY, who didn't sign, appears as a signer.

The European belligerents seem to have decided to snub their Crown Princes and do some effective military stunts.

How many are old enough to shed a reminiscent tear upon the news that the house which first published "Elmo" has gone into the hands of a receiver?

It would be interesting to know how the Republican National Committee managed to persuade JOSEPHUS to campaign in Maine.

They come, maybe, the Greek, the Greek!

THE EMPIRE STATE FARMER.

What He Is Struggling With and What He Needs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Recently THE SUN contained an article under the heading of "Farmer Threatened" which dealt with the plight of the farmer in the Empire State. It was a well written and gave a lot of facts to think over.

The newspaper business is a business that only the management knows how to run. The time will come, however, in the not far distant future when the columns of the large New York dailies will divide space between the destructive wars of the world and New York agriculture.

Senator Wicks and State Commissioner of Markets Dillon in their investigation show that the farmers of New York are up against it. A little arithmetic tells us that the average farmer purchases of wagons, implements, harness, ploughs, mows, rope, labor and all other things a farmer must purchase have advanced an average of 45 per cent over the cost of two years ago, and in some cases 150 per cent.

The average farmer does not understand the present day requirements of farming. Proper sanitary condition of barns requires chemical treatment to combat the fly successfully in order properly to protect milk, butter and other products of the farm that go to the market. The farmer who does not have advanced in cost 200 per cent, and so it goes clear through the list, making the cost to the farmer today 50 per cent more to produce the same products than it was two years ago.

To put it another way, if a farmer sells his milk today at five cents a quart, his margin of profit is not much more than it was two years ago. He is just the same as it would have been two years ago selling the milk at three and one-half cents a quart. I am only using milk as an illustration on account of the publicity it is now receiving, and not to contradict in any sense the milk dealers who say they are not getting a cent a quart on all milk handled to cover all their expenses, which, without knowledge of the facts, does not look too high. So long as the farmer receives only 45 cents of the dollar the consumer pays for farm products it means that the farmer is getting closer to bankruptcy. He wants some of the other 60 cents.

Every week there are sales of live stock by farmers who have invested their money in farm improvements to enable them to breed registered cows and hogs. At these farm auction sales stock is not bringing more than one-half of its market value, as compared with two years ago. I have had a representative attend several of these sales and have purchased stock for one-half of the price the same animals would have brought two years ago. Farmers are compelled to get out of a losing business.

The presidents and officers of our agricultural colleges are writing and talking splendidly on better farming methods, larger production to the acre, but they are unable to give a remedy for selling their products at a loss. It is under a plan that will give the 375,000 farmers of 1910 people engaged in agriculture in the State of New York a fair profit on their investment and labor. A way can be found to solve this question, but it will not come through political action, exhibit their devotion to the farmers' cause, but prior to every election. Political speeches against "grinding monopolies" will not do the work. The farmers have listened to this for fifty years, and are worse off today than ever before, when the cost of production and market prices are exorbitant, having no articles like wheat, etc. The farmers of New York who are having a devil of a time, with plenty of hard work, to keep themselves and families going, with nothing for time and labor, and see their children abandon the farm to hunt for jobs in the city or factory.

The New York farmers want some practical business plan formulated for their relief by farmers who are interested with them from a dollars and cents standpoint. They want an organization through which they can first make up their minds what is best to do and then stand by it to a finish. They are interested in their pocketbooks, not political theories. It is not only the farmers but all classes who are deeply interested in the question of food supply. It will be too late when the crisis is reached, either through shortage of supply or exorbitant prices, which immediately affects the middle and poorer classes.

New York, August 31.

Greusome Find on Cape Cod.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Dr. F. W. and Dr. C. H. Johnson, of Provincetown, Mass., their offices are opposite each other on Commercial avenue.

Worcester, Mass., August 31.

The Sanction of Society.

Adam was ordained to eat his bread in the sweat of his brow.

"Nothing doing," he asserted; "the idea hasn't the sanction of society."

Speaking From Experience.

From the Indianapolis News.

Another objection to living in a doubtful State is the quadrantal cataplexy of political oratory.

The Weather.

The fly has killed thousands of eyes and I but two.

But the light of his morning dais when I leave in view.

THE THREATENED STRIKE.

Some Millennial Measures to Follow the Eight Hour Day.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It seems to me that if the object of your paper is the advancement of civilization, the advocating of all good measures for the enrichment of its people and the support of legislation which will hasten the millennium, it is time that you stopped criticizing adversely the policies and the efforts of Mr. Wilson.

I believe that you should use every effort to aid him in forcing through Congress his proposed legislation to settle all difficulties between the railroads and its employees, and I would suggest that at the same time it would be highly desirable to introduce a bill in Congress to compel the national banks to pay, say, 5 per cent interest on all deposits and to lend money to their clients whenever they desire it at the same rate.

It might be necessary to advocate in the bill the appointment of a commission of totally disinterested men, if necessary even brainless ones, to see how this measure worked; and if, say, at the end of five years, the proposition did not prove a paying one, to force legislation through Congress to reimburse the banks for any possible loss which might be suffered, taxing the people to make up any sums which it might be necessary to expend.

It would also seem desirable to me to extend the operation of the eight hour law to the miners, particularly in the extreme north of Alaska, where, during the summer months, the laborers endeavor to put in from fifteen to eighteen hours a day owing to the handicap encountered by the short days during the winter months. This would have a double benefit. The miners would work only such a length of time as the highest civilization sanctions, and it would also tend to prevent an overproduction of gold, which might have a tendency to cheapen the metal and lower the gold standard.

CHARLES T. ELLIS.

New York, August 31.

Why Not Adopt Automobiles for Railway Transport?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A glance at the cover of Popular Science Monthly for September gave me a suggestion which perhaps the railroads might use in a serious strike.

The picture on this magazine cover is entitled "Mounting the Army Motor Truck on Rails," and shows a heavy truck with rubber tires, and a car fitted with tight steel flanges or wheels so that they are able to run smoothly on the railway track. These steel flanges can be put on and off in a short time, thus transforming the ordinary motor truck of proper width into a freight car running by its own power.

If the operation of a strike leaves the railroads without enough engines to run the milk and food trains, these motor trucks might be used as freight cars, or as locomotive cars to move several freight cars. Any chauffeur could run them and he could make better time and longer distances than on an ordinary freight car.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, August 31.

A Vengeful Suggestion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: If the threat of the trainmen to tie up nearly all our railroads is carried out it will be the most heinous crime ever perpetrated on this side of the Atlantic. There is a perfectly simple and effective way to break such a strike.

Let every provision dealer in the country, whether wholesale or retail, refuse to sell anything to the strikers from the day that the strike becomes operative. Let these men and their families be the first to suffer. Remind them that the stock on hand is limited and assure them that it will be reset for the victims of their conspiracy.

AMAGANETT, N. Y., August 31.

A Reminder From History.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have often wondered if the presidents of the four railroad brotherhoods have ever heard of a man named Martin Trunk.

GEORGE KANE.

BREMAH, N. J., August 31.

Don Woodrow Quixote.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Pressed by Wilson's agent and his appeal to Congress, the railroad brotherhoods of the "Don Quixotes," Mr. Wilson is like the Knight of La Mancha.

It will be remembered that Sancho Panza was favored by a dual appointment as Governor of the island of Barataria, but in eight or ten days he was driven from the island, as he said, "on all that time I never had a belly full of once." On his journey after throwing up his job he and the ass fell into a pit.

His cries were heard by Don Quixote, who, being unable to do anything himself, turned for assistance to the duke, who, in return for a reward, immediately sent him with much labor and many hands Dapple and his master were drawn out of their gloomy den."

C. W. TYSON.

NARHUA, N. H., August 30.

A Scheme to Give the Men Rates and Adjust the Burden Later.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: If this country were at war, Congress would vote millions by the hundreds to protect us against just such losses as we will incur when a strike is called. I believe that the same principle should be applied to the railroad men.

I would suggest that railroad companies pay the men exactly the same as they are now doing. In addition to this amount, give the strikers for the additional amounts they would receive had their demands been granted.

Let the Government cash these checks at any of its postal branches. In three to six months time the Government would know exactly what this additional burden amounted to, and whether or not the strikers were justified in omitting any precautionary measures to check its ravages. It is better to be overcautious than overbold.

JULIETTE HALPIN.

WHITE LAKE, August 29.

Matrimonial Eligibility of Non-Dancing Men and Women.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: After reading the letter from "H. J. S." I am moved to ask: Why are there so many people who seem to think that the only marriageable girls are those who do the "prancing, kicking and gyrating?"

There are just as many non-dancing girls as there are non-dancing men in the world, and I am sure that they are not all debauched from matrimony.

ONE OF THEM.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., August 31.

The End of You Bet.

From the Bathurst Tribune.

The old historic town of You Bet, famous in funny columns of long ago, once a populous mining town but lately deserted, has been abandoned, has been entirely obliterated by fire.

When Votes Are at Stake.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The strike order issued to the four railroad brotherhoods to go into effect on Septem-

ber 4 is a conspiracy against the lives and property of the people of the United States such as was never before known in the history of the world except in a declaration of war, and if the Government of the United States does not prevent that conspiracy being carried into effect and does not punish the conspirators as their crime deserves, it breaks down at a vital point and cannot be depended upon to perform its just functions when votes are at stake.

F. M. PALMATIER.

NEWARK, N. J., August 31.

Industrial Schrecklichkeit.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The public should understand by this time that the present demand of the railroad men is a demand for a pronounced increase in wages. If these railroad men had any real grievances, they would have made them public sympathy and approval in their efforts to better their condition. But they are well paid and are specially favored. A threat to tie up the entire railroad system of the country ought to be impossible.

The fact that Labor Day has been set for calling the strike shows heartless selfishness. Lots of hard working people were planning a little vacation over the holiday. This action of the railroad men will make them a lot of enemies.

NEW YORK, August 31.

How France Handles Strikes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The laws against capitalistic trusts are most specific, but the greatest and most tyrannical of trusts, the labor trust, is apparently immune.

The proposal to have Congress enact an eight hour day will lead only to short trouble, for it will be but a short time before laborers and workers in all fields of employment will demand a similar curtailment of working hours, with the result of higher cost of living and loss of productiveness throughout the entire country. The work of the world cannot be done on an eight hour day basis.

France, where the citizen enjoys full liberty, but not license, sets us an example. She has universal military service for every man capable of bearing arms, and exercises the control, not ownership, of the nation's great arteries of commerce when a general strike is threatened on them. Under this system an order of mobilization is given and the Government operates the roads until such time as the dispute between their management and their employees is settled.

CHARLES S. RAYAN.

NEW YORK, August 27.

If Mr. Wilson Had Stood Firmly for Arbitration.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: After reading President Wilson's address to Congress in reference to the threatened railroad strike I cannot help but feel that if Mr. Wilson had taken a firm stand from the beginning for the principle of arbitration the brotherhoods would have yielded to it long ago.

But the President is playing politics again, and bidding for the union labor vote next November. A. W. NEW YORK, August 31.

A New Cromwell.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The President seems to want to take full possession of the Government as Cromwell did in England.

BALTIMORE, Md., August 31.

How the Public Feels.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I cannot avoid complimenting you on your fine editorial on the threatened railroad strike. I believe you present the sentiments of a vast number of thinking citizens, even in labor's ranks. It would be suicidal to have the non-unionist "stand and deliver" policy suggested by the strike order. The President, on the eve of an election, deems it well to advocate an eight hour day for political purposes.

OLD BEATER.

GREENWICH, Conn., August 31.

ONE HANDED MR. WILSON.

A Representative of 200,000 American Men Who Could Not Get a Hearing.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The one handed handling of the railroad situation, to which you refer editorially has not been made so apparent as it should be.

A representative of 200,000 employees of the railroads, not connected with the "organization," came here to Washington to ask the President to give them some consideration while attempting to solve the "organized" railroad labor problem. I believe that I am really informed when I say that the representative referred to, while permitted to file his petition, was not able to present the views of the "unorganized" employees to the President and could not secure the interview with the Chief Magistrate.